



# The Principia.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT R 3, 1863

## ISSUE OF NEW STOCK.

In pursuance of a vote of the Stockholders of the PRINCIPIA ASSOCIATION, at their adjournment of Annual Meeting, at their office, 104 William Street, July 1, 1863, authorizing the Trustees to issue new Stock, in form and manner following:

## Notice is hereby given

that Subscription Books are now open at the office of the PRINCIPIA ASSOCIATION, 104 William Street, New-York, for subscription to the New Issue of Stock, namely, One Hundred and Twenty Shares of Fifty dollars each, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent.

Old Stockholders are hereby notified that an opportunity is now offered them to increase their stock, by subscribing, as above. Subscriptions from new Stockholders are also invited.

Persons at a distance, desirous of investing in this stock, can authorize the Treasurer, J. W. Allen, to subscribe for the amount they desire.

Geo. B. CHEEVER,  
WILLIAM GOODELL,  
J. W. ALLEN,  
S. S. JONES,  
EDWARD GILBERT,  
Trustees.

## THE CONDITIONS OF RESTORATION.

The Copperhead programme, bronzed.—The Republican champions dumb.—The Principia's challenge to both of them.

The N. Y. World undertakes to open a discussion of the "Conditions of Restoration," and commences thus:

"The subjects in respect to which the parties to this war must come to an understanding in arranging the terms of peace are mainly these:

1. The right of secession.  
2. The protection of slavery.  
3. The payment of the southern war debt."

The World proceeds to give its own views of the proper stand to be taken by our government on these topics.

First.—There must be no acknowledgment of the right of secession.

When peace comes, this question must be put at rest forever, and the government of the Union has no choice but to decide it in one way."

Second.—On the second subject of difference the northern people are very far from having the same unanimity. But greatly divided as is public sentiment, it seems to us that the federal government has just as little latitude of discretion in this as on the question of recognizing the right of secession."

The World proceeds to argue that the Federal Government is not up to the obligation of receiving back the rebels upon their submission, with the full right of retaining slavery notwithstanding the terms of the proclamation of freedom.

Its arguments are these:

First.—The Constitution remains the same as before the war." Taking for granted, without discussion, that the Constitution protected slavery before the war, the argument is a strong one. The Tribune and the Republican party generally, by their concessions on this vital point, find their guns spliced by their adversaries.

Second. The World refers to the President's Inaugural and Messages, approved by his own party, declaring that, after the war as before, the slave states would retain their state right of maintaining slavery. It proceeds to cite the declarations we say—of what consequences is the breach of National Faith, and the scorn of all Christendom, exclusive of the sympathizers with the pro-slavery rebellion?

the allegiance of all its native inhabitants, and bound to protect them in their essential rights of manhood, in return. In other words, the Union has no choice but to decide that it is clothed with the authority, and bound by the obligation, to protect each and every loyal and innocent native American from enslavement, whether in peace or in war.

2. The Union, if failing to do this, has no choice but to acknowledge, in effect, in the face of the Confederate Rebels and of the civilized world, that the Union is not, in the full and proper sense of the term, a Nationality, that it has no National Government—no civil government—that the Union is only a Confederacy of Sovereign Independent states, not amenable to the so-called Federal Government, and subject to its control—that the inhabitants of the several states owe allegiance primarily and directly, to the States only, not to the Federal Government that has no power of protecting their persons, their rights, or their liberties—it being an acknowledged axiom that the obligations of allegiance and of protection are reciprocal, the one being the indispensable condition of the other. Finally, as a consequence of all this, that the Sovereign Independent States, being the only legitimate and authoritative civil governments in the country, have a right to secede from the so-called Federal Government, which is not a government, whenever they think proper!

We affirm that there are but two plausible, or actual, or possible theories of the Constitution, on this subject, the one that by claiming the allegiance of all the people of the United States to the Federal Government, acknowledges the duty of that government to protect all the people—and the one that, by disclaiming that power of the national government to protect the people, relinquishes, in effect, the claim of the government upon the allegiance of the people.

We affirm that, in the nature of things, this is essentially and unalterably true, and cannot be otherwise, under any possible compact or convention that the wit of man can contrive. And we affirm our challenge to the discussion.

Third. But we must not forget to show our readers, what the World has to say, on its remaining question.

The third question, a provision for the southern war debt, is one on which we have not bestowed sufficient reflection to have a very definite opinion, although it is obviously one of the most important in the discussion of the Confederacy. It is a matter which concerns the South, and it concerns us. If distributed, and assumed by the several rebel states, it will make the pressure of state taxation so heavy as seriously impair their ability to pay their proportion of federal taxes. Whether the exchange of Confederate debts at its market value, for United States bonds, would not be an equivalent expense in maintaining troops in the South, is a question on which it is premature to hazard any opinion.

Of the breach of Executive and National Faith, involved in the World's proposal to nullify the President's proclamation of freedom, we have, of course, said nothing. Why should it? Compared with the important result of restoring the Union with slavery, and on the basis of a pretended denial of the right of secession, it will distract and annoy those who are in sympathy with the South, and it will concern us.

The fourth question is, whether the South has the right to demand the payment of the Southern war debt.

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most seriously diminished the accuracy and effect of our fire.

The water is to-day a shapeless and harmless mass of ruins. My chief of artillery, Colonel J. N. Turner, reports its destruction so far completed that it is no longer of any avail in the defenses of Charleston. He also says that by a longer fire it could be made more completely a ruin, and a mass of broken masonry, but could scarcely be more powerless for the defense of the harbor.

The breaching batteries were located at distances varying between three thousand three hundred and thirty, and four thousand two hundred and forty yards from the work, and now remain as efficient as ever. I deem it unnecessary at present to continue their fire upon the rampart.

I have also at great labor, and under a heavy fire from James Island, established batteries on my left, within effective range of the heart of Charleston, and have opened with them after giving General Beauregard due notice of my intention to do so.

The report of my chief of artillery, and an accurate sketch of the ruins of Sumter, taken at 12 m., yesterday, six hours before we ceased firing, are herewith transmitted.

Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
A. G. GILMORE,  
Brigadier-General Commanding.

**The rebel raid into Kansas—The guerrillas pursued—Many of them killed and a large amount of stolen property recovered.**

KANSAS CITY, Thursday, Aug. 27.

QUANTRELL'S men are scattered in their fastnesses throughout the border country, and are still parts of the district. Many of them have abandoned their worn-out horses and gone into the brush after. They were all remounted at Lawrence on horses captured, and went off leading their own horses laden with plunder, nearly all of which they abandoned in the chase before they got far into Missouri. Over three hundred horses already have been taken by our troops, and a number of these have been recovered. Most of the goods and money stolen have been recovered, and will, as far as possible, be restored.

Reports that twenty-one men were killed have been received since yesterday, making a total of about eighty, which will probably later be increased by many more considerate part of our troops within the last few days. Our prisoners have been taken, and will be held in houses in which stolen goods have been found. The negro was picked up on the 22d, by the brigadier there against the "Avengers" from Kansas.

**No Draft in Ohio.** It is announced that no draft will be made in Ohio. Officers of the army sent home to secure drafted men are instructed to open recruiting stations for enlistments.

**Confined trade active.** By an arrival from Barnardia, we learn that the contraband trade with the British West Indies is remarkably active. No less than twenty-five steamers are constantly running between Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, Mobile and Nassau. They carry for the most part cotton and naval stores for transhipment to English ports, and each load of slaves rests on the way of means, ammunition and supplies. Vessels from England are constantly arriving at St. Georges and Nassau, and taking their place in the line of blockade runners to Southern ports. One steamer arrived from Glasgow on the 29th ult., and another from London on the 31st. The snark Pacific, which brings this news from Bermuda, on the 26th inst. passed the plate with a vessel in tow.

It is reported that the rebels are evacuating Chattanooga and all of Eastern Tennessee. The rebel cavalry is reported to be concentrating at Rome, Ga.

**Blockade running.** A recent letter from Liverpool states that a blockading squadron off Wilmington, North Carolina, has captured three steamers had run into Wilmington each day, for the five days previous. One large steamer ran in at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the 17th inst. A few mornings since a steamer of fifteen hundred tons ran in. She was pierced for six guns in addition to two pivot guns, and probably would receive an armament and be ready to proceed in a week or two weeks. She is larger than the Alabama or Florida, and appears to be very fast. The writer thinks she may be known as the Southerner. The Nymph and the Minnesota were the only efficient vessels off the port, the Iroquois having left in chase of a blackader a week previous.

According to the Rochester Union, there has been recently an active demand in Canada for steamers to run in the blockaded ports of the Atlantic. The price on Saturday, Aug. 5, was \$1000 per month, all substitutes, who had deliberately deserted after being regularly put into service, were shot to death in presence of 25,000 spectators. Their names were George Kulka, a Habsburger; Charles Walker and Emil Lai, Prussians; John Felius and George Reinece Italians. Two were Protsstants, two Catholics, and one a Jew.

**Navy.**—*A rebel war steamer running the blockade at Wilmington.*—A dispatch from the New-York Tribune says that on the morning of the 17th inst., a large sloop-of-war of ten guns, with the British flag flying, swept past the blockading steamers, and immediately hoisted the rebel flag and passed into Wilmington, which is the fourth Rebel war vessel which has run this blockade within six weeks.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 1.

**With Jeff Davis arm and free the negroes?**—We published, in yesterday's paper, the results of our trial of Jeff Davis on Saturday. Five men from Pennsylvania, all substitutes, who had deliberately deserted after being regularly put into service, were shot to death in presence of 25,000 spectators.

Their names were George Kulka, a Habsburger; Charles Walker and Emil Lai, Prussians;

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**TUESDAY, SEPT. 1.**

**With Jeff Davis arm and free the negroes?**—We published, in yesterday's paper,

news, a report that Jeff Davis was about to issue a proclamation calling for 500,000 negro troops, and promising them their freedom if they joined the army. It is believed that the accused furnished the information. Lester has fought extensively in literary and political circles, and his acts have caused no little consternation. He was for some time consul at the Italian port, and, until recently, was employed in the Interior Department.

**Death of Gen. Floyd.**—The famous rebel, General John B. Floyd, died, on Thursday, of last week, at his residence, in Abingdon, Va., at the fifty-eighth year of his age. Gen. Floyd was a Virginian by birth, was well educated, and a lawyer; he was chosen Governor of Virginia, for the term ending Jan. 1st, 1853; he also twice represented his district in the State Legislature. He was President Buchanan's Secretary of War, during the greater part of the administration of that functionary. He was one of the earliest conspirators against his country, and, at the commencement of the war openly united his fortunes with those of the Confederates. His inglorious military career is familiar to all our readers. Despised and detested by all loyal men, he has been but lightly esteemed among his own associates, since his disgraceful desertion of his soldiers at Fort Donelson. He dies "unhonored and unwept." So falls another of the instigators of the slaveholders' rebellion!

**Having a pretty full bump of "caution" we will not yet pronounce the story either true or false, but will simply say that it is by no means improbable.**

**Charleston.**—We have no later intelligence through Union sources. Rebel news to the 25th, Beauregard avows his determination never to abandon Sumter. Union forces are still bombarding both Sumter and Wagner.

**Army of the Cumberland.**—STEVENSON, Ala., Monday, Aug. 31.

**Person Brownlow accompanies General Butler.**—In his movement to Knoxville, his object is to re-issue the Knoxville Whig at the earliest opportunity.

**Copperheads defeated by Union girls.**—At Ashland, Ill., on the morning of the 11th inst., some half dozen Copperheads congregated at the hotel, and, without any provocation, made in hand a broadside at the girls. Then, with the aid of carpenters' tools, they undertook to make what they termed a cage, for the suspension or raising of weights. They had not, however, proceeded far in their new enterprise, before a delegation of young misses, from eleven to eighteen years of age, in full, took to their heels, and, with such spirit and energy, that the rebels fled in disorder. The remaining ones found their resistance unavailing, and, too, retreated in disgrace. The besiegers took possession of the pole, removed the upper section of the pole, and, employing help, raised it, and the Stars and Stripes now wave at its top.

**Methodists in West Virginia.**—The Pittsburgh Christian Advocate, says:

"Her ministry and members, with inconsiderable exceptions, have occupied a foremost place among loyal men. They advocated the Union, the Constitution, and the laws, amid scenes of the greatest peril. They suffered for the cause which we now sustain. We have seen their families scattered, their homes reduced to the utmost straits; Methodist merchants plundered of all their goods, and forced to flee for their lives; and Methodist preachers robbed of their horses, driven from their charges, hunted like wild beasts. Sufferings like those, experienced in the interest of freedom, have not been equalled in the history of the world."

**Kansas.**—*Postscript of the rebel guerrillas.*—KANSAS CITY, Monday, Aug. 31.

**Successful expedition up the White River.**—The results of the expedition recently sent up the White River by Admiral Porter, in command of the fleet, are now known. He found the mountain in sight. He found the mountain clear. The rebels in Chattanooga were in force, digging like beavers and making boats, with the intention of fighting us there.

**Affairs in Arkansas.**—ST. LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 31.

**Rebel naval success.**—Baltimore announces the capture by the rebels, on Tuesday last, of the gunboat *Satellite* and the tugboat *Reliance*, in Chesapeake Bay near the mouth of the Patapsco river. No particulars are given, but it is said that the Captain of the *Satellite* was killed, and that the Captain of the *Reliance* was wounded.

**Capture of blockade-runner.**—The *Irish American* of Boston has been capturing by the gunboat *Rhode Island*, while attempting to run out of Wilmington (N. C.) harbor, loaded with cotton, turpentine and tobacco.

MONDAY, AUG. 31.

**Important report.**—Jeff Davis calling for 500,000 negro troops. He offers them their freedom and fifty acres of land, at the end of the war.

The following dispatch appears in the morning papers, but it is generally discredited.

**Forrest's Monitor.**—SAFETY, Aug. 29, 1863.

The Steamer C. W. Thomas has arrived, from Newbern, with Lieut. Sterling, of Gen. Peck's Staff, as bearer of dispatches.

**Rebel papers received at Morehead City.**—Jeff Davis has decided, after a conference with the Governors of the Confederate States, to turn over the Rappahannock schooners to the Union. The steamer and two of the schooners were secured, and the other schooner burned.

**Captures.**—The capture of three more blockade runners has been reported to the Navy Department. The brig Atlantic, with cotton, blint, Tweed, and Stewart are designated as the committee to decide upon applications for the additional aid provided to families or drafted men.

Jeff Davis must do something. Of course he could withdraw his proclamation when his ends are accomplished. But we doubt whether the negroes would trust those who have all their

lives deceived them. We give them credit for more good sense and penetration.

**Army of the Cumberland.**—*The Tennessee river crossed.*

STEVENSON, Ala., Sunday, Aug. 30.

The Army of the Cumberland crossed the Tennessee River at four points to-day, with infantry and cavalry.

The Second Kentucky cavalry captured 35 rebels at a point opposite Stevenson.

Gen. Brownlow captured a large force at Shell Mound, and took a camp on Falling Water.

Among the captured, are the notorious guerrillas, May, and the rebel Tennessee Congressman Cannon.

Little or no resistance was made. The rebels are reported to be in force at Rome and Cleveland, Georgia.

Gen. Braxton is in the region of Kingston, and will attack that place before long.

**Charleston.**—News from Charleston to the 25th inst. has been received by way of Richmond and Fortress Monroe. A dispatch dated the 27th, an English newspaper, brought with cotton, sugar, rum, and tea to Key West. The Confederate forces, however, recently left Savannah for Nassau, laden with cotton, spring a leak last Wednesday at sea and went down.

**Copperheads in Illinois.**—*A skirmish.*

Report from Springfield, Illinois, says:

Copperheads of the southern part of the State are fast bringing on a perilous crisis. A Battalion of the 16th Illinois Cavalry, who have been arresting rebels in Fayette and adjoining counties, were last night attacked at Van Wert, Ohio, by the Copperheads, who attempted to release the rebels captured, who were led by an officer formerly in the United States service. The Copperheads were repulsed with a loss of several killed and wounded. The cavalry force is fully able to protect itself.

We trust they will, at least, convince our President, and our country, that only fidelity will secure us for the approval and sympathy of the truly great ones of earth. Here is the letter:

CAPRERA, Aug. 16, 1863.

To Abraham Lincoln, Emancipator of the Slaves in the American Republic.

In the midst of your Titanic battles, our voice can yet reach you, let us, O Lincoln, free our countrymen, send you a word of good wishes and admiration for the great work that you have begun.

Heir of the aspirations of Christ and of John Brown, we shall post to posterity with the name of the Emancipator, more illustrious than any crown or human treasure.

Our cause is the cause of God, and we trust that God grant them victory.

An entire race of men, bowed by selfish egotism, under the yoke of slavery, is at the prior of the noblest blood of America, restored by you to the dignity of man, to civilization, and to love.

America, mistress of liberty, our fathers, opened the gates of the human heart, and while she astounds the world by her gigantic daring, she makes us sorrowfully think how this old Europe, which also fights so great a battle for liberty, finds neither mind nor heart to equal hers. While the revellers in despotism raise their bacchanalian rejoicings over the fall of a free people, let free men religiously keep account of the progress of the world, and let us remember that the world is not yet won.

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## Family Miscellany.

For the Principia.

TO BABY

GOING HOME.

Art thou almost home, dear baby?  
Do the angels call thee, now?  
That thy little eyes are so calm and bright—  
So pure thy infant brow?

Dost hear thy Shepherd's gentle voice—  
Dost see the gardens fair,  
Where He leads His lambs by the river-side,  
Mid the lilies blossoming there?

Must thou leave us all so soon, baby?  
O, why wilt thou not stay?

Can we not live here, with song or care?

To tarry by a y?

Is thy Father's love so much sweeter  
Than mother can give thee here?

They heavenly home so much brighter,  
That this seems lone and drear?

Are the flowers there so much fairer  
Than any thou see'st on earth?

The angels are much purer

Than children of mortal birth?

O, what do those blue eyes see, to-night,  
That they look so deep and clear?

Dost know so much more than we can know?

What is it baby dear?

They wear not the pleading, helpless gaze  
Of a few short hours ago;

They beam with a holy, triumphant light,

Of another life the dawn.

For O! 'tis no earth-born spirit

Looks out through those starry eyes—

Tis surely a soul immortal,  
Created for Paradise!

Thou treadest the pathway before us,

Into the vast Unknown;

From the arms of friends that love thee,

Up to the Great White Throne.

Thou leadest us to heaven;

Tis well; we follow afar;

Perchance we may sometime greet thee

Where God and the angels are.

But the pearl gates are wide open—

Our baby is passing in—

He is safe from any more sorrow;

Safe from temptation and sin.

Good-bye! Give our love to the angels!

Ask our Father if we may come,

Bye and bye, when our work is finished,

To our baby—and Him—and Home!

wonderful zest, and praiseworthy good humor. And the cry is still, "they come." The wonder is, not that they do come, but that many others yet tarry in our heated cities, beneath the burning rays of an August sun, sweltering and delving away, with the thermometer ranging from 95° to 100° to secure "the almighty dollar." To all such I would say, "Come away, to the hills away!" Come, breathe the pure, exhilarating air of these mountains. Let the noble, towering old cliffs be unto you a soul-inspiration, uplifting you far above the petty cares and anxieties of your daily life! Come away from the noisy din and strife which surrounds you, and wander among these mountain solitudes; listen to the "still small voice" falling from these heights into your heart of hearts, whispering of a peace and rest, hitherto unknown—of a rest so deep, so undisturbed, that you are filled with a yearning for that other rest, immeasurably nobler, and more blessed, "which remaineth for the children of God," in that higher, purer realm.

"What?" I exclaimed, in astonishment, "do we expect to kill one of these monsters, with so slight a thing as an arrow?" "No, Senorito," he calmly answered; "but you must first know where to find him under water, before you can strike him with the harpoon; the arrow of which I speak is the kind we use in catching turtles."

"These arrows are constructed so as to allow the head, affixed to the shaft somewhat in the manner of a lance, to come off the moment it strikes an object in the water. A slender cord, several feet in length, connects it with the shaft, which last is made of a light, buoyant rod; around this the cord is wound close until it reaches the point where the head is fastened securely. The shaft, being extremely light, floats on the surface of the water the moment it is set free from the head by the struggle of the animal, thus acting as a guide for its recovery."

"The old angler then proceeded to explain that the operation must be conducted first by sending one of these arrows into the body of the crocodile, to mark his position under water; and then, if practicable, we might plunge a harpoon into the only vulnerable spot we could hope to reach, viz., the nape of the neck, after which the animal could be easily dragged on shore, by means of strong ropes attached to the harpoon.

"Accordingly, I went in search of the Indian boy, whom I found under a tree, seated like a toad on his haunches, skinning a porcupine he had just killed. At my approach he raised his head and fixed on me his commanding eyes. When spoken to, he only replied to all my questions with the monosyllables, *sí, no*. After a little coaxing, and the promise of some fish hooks, he followed me to the canoe without uttering a word more."

"We were not long in getting a chance to test the skill of my new acquaintance. As we approached the river banks, a large crocodile hove in sight, floating down the stream like a log of wood. Our position was most favorable to send an arrow rattling through his scales, and my young Niñorod lost no time in improving the opportunity. Stepping a few paces in advance, and bending gracefully over the precipice, he let fly at the reptile's head his slender, yellow reed, *por elevación*, viz., shooting the arrow up into the air at an angle of forty-five degrees, which caused it to descend with great force upon the object, after describing an arc of a circle in the manner of a bomb shell.

"Although the distance was fully three hundred paces, the arrow struck the mark with the precision of a rifle ball. A violent plunge of the huge reptile was my first intimation, that the trial had been successful, and a moment after, I perceived the golden rod, now attached to him, skimming swiftly over the surface of the water. We hastened for the canoe, and immediately gave chase up the stream, as the crocodile had taken that direction. We were rapidly gaining upon him, when, alarmed at the sound of the paddles, he sank in very deep water, as was indicated by the reed. This circumstance rendered it impossible to employ our harpoon. We tried in vain to start him; he stuck to the muddy bottom, where neither pull nor curse could move him. We hoped that in time he would come to the surface to breathe, and then we might strike him with a harpoon; but in this we were equally disappointed.

"After waiting for him two hours, we gave him up, along with the arrow-head sticking in his own body, resembling very nearly a thing in these latter days of small things?

The ascent is made by a narrow foot-path, of more than one and a half miles, a narrow, precipitous, tangled, rocky route—but I can express to you how very much I enjoyed every step of the wild way. There was a freshness and beauty all around, which was most charming, and such a spirit of freedom pervades all of these wild sylvan haunts, that one feels almost beside one's self, with a superabundance of buoyancy and elasticity.

After plodding over the rough, narrow path for nearly three hours, we arrived at the summit, and after rambling about for a short time, we succeeded in finding the "Old Cannon," and standing upon it. This piece of ordnance is perfectly harmless, being only a huge rock, of twenty feet in length, and about fifteen in width, resembling very nearly a canon. The view from this mountain was very beautiful, and quite extensive, stretching far away in the distance. On the extreme line of the horizon, could be seen the range of the White mountains. Near Mt. Jackson, Jefferson, and Pleasant, were visible. On the left, and directly before us "Eagle Cliff" rises with its inaccessible steep; while on the right, is seen Lafayette, grand and calm, in its quiet majesty. One's eye is never wearied with the endless variety of vale and mount opened out before one.

The Proprietary House is one of the most excellent establishments among the mountains, the gentlemanly Proprietor, Richard Daft, Esq., leaves nothing undone, which can promote the pleasure and comfort of his guests. The travelling community, this season, seem fully equal to the task of filling up the "Old Cannon," and standing upon it. This piece of ordnance is perfectly harmless, being only a huge rock, of twenty feet in length, and about fifteen in width, resembling very nearly a canon. The view from this mountain was very

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CROCODILE HUNTING.  
CROCODILE LIFE AND DEATH IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Don Ramon Paez has recently published in England a book of travels in South America, which contains some exciting adventures. Here is a sketch of

## CROCODILE LIFE AND DEATH.

"While walking along the banks of the Portuguese, one may see these huge lizards collected in groups of half a dozen or more, basking in the sunshine near the water, with their jaws wide open, until their gash-palates are filled with flies or other creatures alighting within them. We tried in vain shooting them with guns; the reptiles were so wary that the moment we took aim they rushed into the water. Being at a loss how to procure a subject for my pencil, I sought the advice of an old man, an angler by profession, who lived in one of the huts near the river. He agreed to let me have his canoe, with his son to paddle it, and the requisite number of harpoons, providing I could obtain the assistance of an Indian boy from the neighborhood, who was a capital marksman with the bow and arrow.

"He had not proceeded far when the monster rose, and made quickly towards him.

"The ferrymen crossed himself devoutly, and muttered the holy invocation of Jesus Maria y Jose! fearing for the life, and above all, for the toll of the imprudent traveller. In the meantime, the swimmer continued gliding through the water, towards the approaching crocodile. Aware of the impossibility of striking his adversary a mortal blow unless he could reach the armpit, he awaited the moment until the reptile should attack him, to throw his saddle at him. This he accomplished so successfully, that the crocodile, doubtless imagining it to be some sort of good eating, jumped partly out of the water to catch it. Instantly the Lianero plunged his dagger up to the very hilt into the fatal spot. A hoarse grunt and a tremendous splash showed that the blow was mortal, for the ferocious monster sunk beneath the waves to rise no more.

"Proud of this achievement and scorning the tardy assistance of the ferrymen, who offered to pick him up in his canoe, he thrust his bloody dagger in the air, exclaiming, as he did so, 'Is there no other about here?' and then turning, he swam leisurely back to his boat across the river. The *Canoero* who related this adventure, then added, 'So delighted was I on that occasion, that I killed my fattest hen to treat the man to a good *sancocha* for the caiman had devoured all my goats.'

"Nellie's success did not end here.

Strawberries were followed by other berries

and fruit, so that all through the summer she contributed almost daily to her little stock of wealth. Then, too, she enjoyed her work.

She saw so many different people, so many pretty places. Sometimes, indeed, women spoke rudely to her, or frowned and shook their heads, but oftener she was greeted with kind smiles and gentle tones. Many became interested in the pale, blue-eyed little girl who always approached them so modestly and pleasantly, and she soon gained a number of constant customers.

A few nice friendships she formed among the children of her patrons. There was Susie Wilcox, who coaxed her in, one day, to present her for "crying baby," which was alarmingly ill with croup. She was often tempted to make long calls there, to the serious neglect of her business. Willie Dunbar, too, a bright, black-eyed, roguish boy of ten, would frequently detain her at the basement window, to tell her about his new kite or ball, or show her a new story book. Children are democrats, and neither Nellie nor her new friends dreamed of any difference in rank between them.

Nellie's father devoured his dinner alone, and in silence. He had not spoken that day.

"Won't you spend the evening with us, Henry?" asked his wife, pleasedly, as she saw him preparing to leave.

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